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[103]

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FUTURE OF ARABIA.

A BIG PROBLEM FOR BRITAIN.

St. Nihal Singh says that with the fall of Baghdad—the nerve centre of Arab civilization—the future of the Arabs becomes a live question. Rightly treated, this race can be made a great friend and a powerful ally of the British, and can for ever prevent German machinations from coming to anything in the Middle East.

The word "Arab" has so degenerated in all countries where English is spoken, that the mere mention of it calls up a vision of an ill-clad, homeless wanderer who cannot be trusted to speak the truth or to keep faith. That impression is mistaken. It ignores the splendid past of the race, the fine culture that it has made to the world's literature, art, science and religion. It equally ignores the fine qualities of head and heart that the Arabs of to-day possess, and the great movement that has been going on among them during recent years to revive their ancient glories.

ARABIA'S ANCIENT GLORIES. It is strange that it does not occur to the persons who employ the word "Arab" in a derogatory sense, that the very name itself that they use was invented by the Arabs. Algebra is the Anglicized form of an Arabic word that was coined as a name for a mathematical science that the Arabs discovered. The Arabs of old were great astronomers. The science of chemistry originated from their experiments in alchemy—another Anglicized version of an Arabic expression. The Arabs' devotion to literature, poetry, and art made Baghdad a great centre of culture whose fame spread over the East and the West.

The pursuit of the gentle arts did not prevent the Arabs from developing political power. In the heyday of their splendour they dominated a considerable part of Europe and Africa, while their Asiatic Empire stretched from Asia Minor to India. They were great traders as well as conquerors and statesmen, and their commerce extended far beyond their dominions.

Islam, born amongst the Arabs, was the power that impelled them to develop their political power, trade, arts, and sciences. Before the prophet Mohammed rose amongst them, they were a disorganized collection of races, with low moral and social standards. His vigorous doctrines, however, emancipated them from evils and freed them with a zeal that made them the rulers of half the then-known world.

EXPLOITED BY THE TURK. A series of misfortunes overtook the Arabs in the Middle Ages. The last and greatest of them all was the establishment of Turkish rule over them. The Ottomans plundered them. They stimulated animosities between tribe and tribe and clan and clan, on the principle of "divide and rule." Ignorance was encouraged, especially ignorance of modern weapons and tactics of warfare.

Though Turkish misrule and oppression kept the Arabs organized, weak, and unlettered, it failed to crush out their spirit. They preserved their race-consciousness to an amazing degree. They kept their physical vigour, and they refused to be enslaved. Baghdad maintained its reputation for fine arts and literature, though not anywhere near what it was in its palmier days.

The Arab of our day is a well-built man. His limbs are lithe. He is unexcelled in horsemanship. He is unafraid of danger. His wits are nimble, even though he may be unlettered. He is proud of the blood that flows in his veins. Indeed, he possesses all the basic attributes of a modern fighter. All that he needs is a training under capable and sympathetic persons.

That a race composed of such men should remain under the Turkish yoke without making a supreme effort to regain its freedom would be against human nature. A movement originated among the Arabs many years ago to revive their arts and crafts and to strike a blow for liberty. Turkey's folly in joining the Central Powers gave these propagandists the opportunity for which they were looking, and under the banner of the Sheriff of Mecca, they freed the land of the Prophet from the presence of the hated Turk.

A BURNER STATE. It is in the fitness of things that the Arab should be the master of Arabia. The land is his by right divine. Its physical forces have acted and reacted upon his body, and have given to his mind and spirit their peculiar characteristics. Hence dinned the name of Arabia into the world's ears. With the Turkish handicap removed and with the sympathy and co-operation of the Allies secured, he will make Arabia respected once again.

Not much reflection is needed to convince anyone that it is to the interest of all the Allies, and especially of Britain, to help the Arabs to become strong, and to remain in friendly alliance with them. Such an Arabia would constitute a buffer State. A strong Arabia and German domination of the East cannot exist at the same time. Anything that may be done to protect Arabia from the Turks and to develop its military and other resources means greater security for British interests in Egypt and India and for Russo-British interests in Persia. Any help that Britain and the other Allies may give to Arabia would benefit them all in another way. The Muslim subjects of all the Allied Powers feel that the Muslim shrines should be in the custody of a Power of their own faith strong enough to maintain them inviolate from outside aggression. Anything that may be done to secure the custody of Arabia would better the position of the head of the country as the spiritual leader, or Caliph of Islam.

Great Britain, it must be remembered, has more Muslim subjects than any other Power. Eastern or Western, Muslim or otherwise. There are about 70,000,000 (Continued on next column.)

THE GIRL SMOKER.

TOO MUCH OF IT.

Two men on service returning to Portsmouth from Victoria recently found every smoking compartment in the train by which they were to travel occupied by women. Some of the occupants held cigarettes in their fingers; all of them intended to smoke on the journey down, and more than one smiled in a superior way at the men who looked at the "smokers" and passed them by.

It is a sign of the times—and a bad one. Smoking after lunch is now officially permitted among the women workers temporarily engaged at the Foreign Office, and in other Government departments where official permission is lacking, systematic smoking among the women employees is winked at. In public departments, in the offices of private firms, in factories of all kinds, the same state of things exists. In the days before the war those women who smoked did so in moderation, usually if they bought twenty cigarettes on Monday there would be one or two of them left on the following Monday. At the present time there are dozens of women who admit smoking from one to two hundred cigarettes—and sometimes more—every week. A surgeon who in the last days of 1914 declared that excessive and irresponsible cigarette-smoking among boys was the cause of so many men proving unfit for general service has just stated that one of the greatest evils produced by the war was the growth of this habit in women.

Before the war a woman suffering from "smoker's heart" was an anomaly. Today a physician working in a munition area tells me that among his patients at the present moment are no fewer than fourteen women suffering from this complaint in a more or less aggravated form. Some of them are quite young girls. All of them are women to be regarded naturally as mothers of the future.

There never was a time when babies were of such vital importance as to-day, yet at the very time when we most want strong and sturdy babies, children are likely to come into this world in a weak, weedy, and rickety condition, paying the price for their mothers' devotion to tobacco.

Another peril of the habit concerns munitioners, among whom the smoking craze has made particular headway. Since it became a breach of the Defence of the Realm Act for matches to be taken into munition factories more women than men have been found guilty in this respect. Smoking in a munition factory imperils the lives of an hundred of people, yet even this kaledge will not help some women to set aside their craving for tobacco. Again and again women workers are found trying to smuggle matches and cigarettes or a pipe and tobacco into the factory. In about three weeks nearly a hundred and fifty pounds was paid in fines by women munition workers for such offences, besides a number of sentences of imprisonment passed by magistrates who refused to give the option of a fine.

In most cases when a particular vice grips women it comes, its operations more or less to one class, but the smoking habit seems to have seized on women of all ranks. It is the old, old story of the quite good or harmless servant making an extremely bad master. If women choose to smoke in moderation and to have a cigarette or so at the end of a hard day's work, even those who think the habit unnecessary will not gainsay it. But when moderation is thrown to the winds, when women are never happy unless they are smoking, when they are ready to take any risks in order to satisfy their craving, the position becomes very grave.—H.M.K.N.

THE VOGUE OF THE PIPE

IS IT A SYMPTOM OF THE BREAK-UP OF OUR SOCIAL FABRIC?

"I'd rather see brown boots and a frock coat than a silk hat and a bull-dog briar," said a man in London recently. The spread of the pipe plague among civilians is probably due to infection by the Army. It has been described in the smoking-room of one of the best clubs as "an undoubted symptom of the break-up of our social fabric."

In the course of a stroll from Pall Mall to Leicester-square, by way of St. James' street, Piccadilly and the Circus, a member of the *Daily News* staff observed:—A young gentleman (of obviously noble birth, wearing perfect tweeds and a velvet hat, who removed a stubby briar from his mouth in order to salute a duchess in a Rolls-Royce car.

A member of the Government not unknown in society, silk-hatted, gripping a well-polished briar-root between his strong teeth as he hailed a taxi, and took his seat in it by the side of a lady. Some men say that the all-conquering briar is doing much to oust the comparatively extravagant cigarette. There is no news of that in the tobacco shops, however.

REPRISALS ON GERMANY

Replying in the House of Lords to protests made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Bessborough against reprisals, Lord Curzon said that the French Government and the Imperial War Cabinet had endorsed the policy. It was too early yet to say whether it would be successful, but only one hospital ship had been attacked since the raid on Freiburg.

Muslims in India, not to speak of the Muslims in other countries within the Empire or under its protection. France, Russia, and Italy also have Muslim subjects. It therefore behoves them all to do everything in their power to gain the goodwill of the Islamic world by strengthening the position of the State that has Mecca and Medina in its safe keeping.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. C. Bowers, son of Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Bowers, of Shanghai, has gone home to offer his services to the British Government.

2nd-Lieut. G. Norman Brockhurst, of the Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. Brockhurst, of Yokohama, is a prisoner-of-war at Karlsruhe. At first he was reported "missing."

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 3rd June, to the morning of Sunday, 10th June.—"A" Co. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer.—Lieut. E. Evan Jones. Next for duty.—H.K.V.C. PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH JUNE. Monday, 4th instant.—VII. Tuesday, 5th instant:—

"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Orderly Room, at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Football Ground, Happy Valley, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 6th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. Under Instructor Sergt. Oshery. Dress: Drill Order. Thursday, 7th instant:—Machine-Gun Section at Wellington Barracks, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 8th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. and recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room, at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Saturday, 9th instant.—VII.

TRANSFER.
No. 108 Pte. J. Spradbery is transferred to "D" Co.

NOTICE.
References Corps Order No. 31 Pte. S. H. West is posted to Platoon 8, Section 15, instead of Section 12. (Sgd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R. Hongkong, 1st May, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

V.M.C.A. DIVISION.
Tuesday, June 5th:—8 p.m. Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform: Helmets, Haversacks (filled), Water Bottle (filled), Shorts, Puttees. Thursday, June 7th:—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. 9 p.m. Gymnasium.

SALVAGE DIVISION.
Wednesday, June 6th:—7 p.m. Gymnasium; Bandage Practice. Friday, June 8th:—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, June 5th:—4.15 p.m. First Aid Instruction; Corporal Kong in charge. Wednesday, June 6th:—7 p.m. Gymnasium. Thursday, June 7th:—4.15 p.m. Squad Drill.—Recruits only.

Friday, June 8th:—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. VICTORIA DIVISION. Friday, June 8th:—5.15 p.m. Bandage Practice. (Sgd.) E. RALPHS (Officer in Charge of District).

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN SAILOR RENOUNCES HIS ALLEGIANCE.

After renouncing allegiance to the Kaiser, Otto Herring, a young sailor from one of the German liners lying at Hoboken, N.J., received his first naturalization papers as an American citizen at Mahanoy City. A few hours afterwards he appeared at the local armory and enlisted as a member of the Eighth Pennsylvania. He declared his willingness to fight against Germany, although three of his brothers are German soldiers.

SCHOOL UP TO 18.

CONTINUATION CLASSES AFTER THE WAR.

The Departmental Committee on juvenile education issued an important report recently.

Reluctantly coming to the conclusion that the time has not arrived for a leaving age of 15, the committee recommend that no child should leave school before 14, and that with certain exceptions all up to 18 should be compelled to attend continuation classes, held between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. for not fewer than eight hours a week during forty weeks in the year. The employers should equally be compelled to give them facilities to attend. For all physical training should be indispensable. Between 14 and 16, they should get a general education, with a bias towards their future vocation; and from 16 to 18 a greater amount of specialisation should be given.

The cost of keeping all children at school up to 14, for which 5,000 more teachers would be required, is estimated at from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000. The 2,600,000 continuation pupils would require about 32,000 teachers, at £2,000,000 to £2,500,000 a year.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD, V.D.

1.—RESIGNED.
In consequence of the re-organization of the Corps, His Excellency the Governor has accepted with regret the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Chapman, V.D., from the Command of the Corps, with effect from the 23rd May, 1917. No. 1892 Pte. W. H. Peters is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 25th May, 1917.

2.—LEAVE.
2nd-Lieut. T. H. Mattheyman is granted 2 months' leave from 1/6/17. No. 1377 Spr. W. H. Cornell is granted 2 months' leave from 1/6/17. No. 1896 Pte. D. E. Clark is granted 2 months' leave from 23/5/17. No. 1589 Gr. S. Boulton is granted 1 month's leave from 7/6/17. No. 2098 Spr. O. Carvalho is granted 3 months' leave from 1/6/17.

3.—STRENGTH.
The leave granted to No. 1732 Pte. G. H. Soper having expired, he is removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 30th May, 1917.

4.—ENGINEER COMPANY.
Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th June, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

5.—CARE OF ARMS.
Members of the Corps are reminded that wire gauze is to be used on pull through only for removing hard fouling or rust. For the ordinary cleanings pull-throughs are to be used without wire gauze.

6.—PARADES.
Tuesday, 5th instant:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery. 8.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kowloon Dock. Tests of Elementary Training. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. 5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training. 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery. 4.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 6th instant:—5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kowloon Dock. Tests of Elementary Training. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, under Corps Edgumbe, Grimes and Edmonds. 5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section: "B" class at R. A. Theatre. Thursday, 7th instant:—5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery. Friday, 8th instant:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C. S. M. Witcheil, Corps. Grimes and Edgumbe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Centre Section and Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training. 5.30 Signalling Section: "B" class at R. A. Theatre. 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

7.—DETAILS.
On duty 10th instant.—Centre Section M.G. Company. On duty 11th instant.—Right Section M.G. Company.

On duty 12th instant.—Scouts Co. On duty 13th instant.—Scouts Co. On duty 14th instant.—Civil Service Co. On duty 15th instant.—Centre Section M.G. Company. On duty 16th instant.—Right Section M.G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 10th to 16th instant.—Lieut. Danby. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O. Hongkong, 1st June, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MONDAY, JUNE 4TH.
No Parades or Police School will take place on this date.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.45 P.M.
Tuesday, June 5th.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon). Wednesday, June 6th.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr). Thursday, June 7th.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard). Friday, June 8th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.45 P.M.
Tuesday, June 5th.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all Companies under C. S. Majors. Thursday, June 7th.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon. Friday, June 8th.—No. 3 Company. Also Recruits of all Companies.

UNIFORM.
Helmets, not Caps, are to be worn on all Parades.

REGISTRATION.
Members of the Police Reserve (other than those of No. 3 Company, Ambulance Platoon and Buglers) who have not yet done so, must register under the Registration of Persons Ordinance. Forms may be obtained from this office or from Pass Office, Central Station.

The Ordinance applies to (1) all the above members over 18 years of age, and (2) their wives and daughters, if over 18 years of age. Forms, duly filled up, may be returned to this office or to Central Station. F. C. JENNIX, D.S.P. (B.).

1st June, 1917.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
MISSING "DITTY" BOX.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed by Mr. Wood upon a coal coolie who was found guilty of stealing a "ditty" box from one of H.M. ships. The coolie was seen in the act of stealing the box from the cook-house by a stoker.

THE GAMBLING SPIRIT.

A rich coolie of Kowloon was sent by the rich farmer to collect the fees from his fellow coolies. The man collected something over \$9 and then proceeded to gamble with the money, and to lose practically all of it. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A CHILD'S BODY.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with dumping the dead body of a child in Caine Road.

Evidence was given by a *lukong* to the effect that he saw the woman in the act of depositing the body outside the door of 28, Caine Road. The woman stated that the child, which did not belong to her, had been ill for five days. A Chinese doctor was sent for, but, as he would not come, it was decided, on the suggestion of the principal tenant of the house, to take the child to the Italian Convent. She (defendant) was asked by the mother to carry the child, and she did so. Upon arrival at the Italian Convent she pulled the bell several times, but got no response. Then the child suddenly became worse, and it was put down on the pavement to rest. However, after being placed on the pavement the child breathed its last. At this moment the *lukong* came up and charged her with dumping the body. When the *lukong* arrived on the scene the mother, and another woman who was present, ran away, leaving her (the defendant) with the baby.

Dr. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, said the report from the medical officer of the mortuary not yet been received; it was due to arrive that day.

The case was adjourned pending the production of this report.

LIFE ON THE "PHEUMPENH."

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, the case was mentioned in which Walter J. Stokes is claiming from R. M. de la Sala, Captain of the *Pheumpenh*, the sum of \$1,000 for alleged libel.

Mr. Grist said that he was appearing for the plaintiff and his friend, Mr. Shenton, for the defendant.

Mr. Shenton remarked that his client had not arrived in the Colony yet, but he was expected back that day, so that he would like an adjournment. It was a libel case.

The case was adjourned. Counsel have been engaged.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.
FOR THE HOMELESS IN
NORTHERN FRANCE.

TENTH LIST.

Tai Sun & Co.	\$ 100.00
W. Jack	50.00
Anonymous	30.00
"Iron claw" fund	50.00
Seng Heng Hong	10.00
Queen Mary's Needlework	500.00
Y. D. T. Y.	50.00
José de Oualdis	10.00
On Wo & Co.	20.00
R. R.	11.11
Ouvrier des Dames Françaises	41.92
de Hongkong	15,058.97
Previous Lists	\$1,000.00
Total	\$16,000.00
	\$1,000.00

As shown above, the subscription in favour of the homeless populations in the liberated areas in northern France reached the total amount of \$16,000 made up of private donations and \$1,000 given by the Hongkong Wai Charities Committee.

This amount represents a total of 79,580 francs, which have been sent to the French Foreign Office as the "Hongkong Subscription." It has been stipulated that these sums should be remitted to the mayors of the villages liberated by the Franco-British advance. They will be distributed among the distressed families which have suffered the most during the two years and half of the German occupation.

The French residents and the French Consul in Hongkong do hereby convey to the generous donors the expression of their grateful thanks, the more so because the Hongkong community, though solicited by numerous and unceasing appeals for national war funds, has so generously contributed to this French relief fund. They find in this readiness of the Hongkong community to relieve all sufferings a noble proof that among the Allies there is not only the unity of front but also the unity of charity.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, May 27th.

SWATOW'S MAIN ROAD.

For cleanliness Swatow has, perhaps, deservedly, a better name than the town of Amoy, but we are not far off the mark when we say that it would be difficult to find, all the world over, in any town that makes a pretence at civilization, a worse-kept road than Swatow's main thoroughfare. We remember that this road was under the supervision of a foreign road committee, and, on the whole, it was then kept in a better state of repair. Now, I believe, it has been handed over to the Board of Police. Pedestrians find it very annoying, especially on rainy days, when puddles are innumerable. Riches have to zigzag the whole way. In the Police Board we question if there is one who knows aught of road-making. The police who try to help people to walk straight should surely try and make the roads wells for their feet!

THEATRICAL STAGES ACROSS THE STREETS.

There is an old Chinese custom which, although unsuited to and a nuisance in busy streets like those of Swatow, is hard to abolish. It is that of building theatrical stages across the main streets. Traffic is stayed or has to find with difficulty another outlet. There are many protests from the shop-keeping class, whose trade, they say, is injured. It says something for the Chinaman that, in order to show respect for the birthday of his goddess, he is willing to suspend his business for a day or two.

A NEW GENERAL.

It is announced from Peking that General Mok is about to leave Swatow and that a new general has been appointed in his place. The new general shares the surname of the famous Chinese sage Confucius.

THE WILY CHINESE.

Some of the local authorities are airing a well-known grievance. In their endeavours to root out opium and gambling they are being balked by means over which they cannot exercise authority. There are a considerable number of Chinese residents registered as belonging to foreign nations who are alleged to abuse their rights by trafficking in these illegal ways, knowing that if they open opium or gambling dens they can do so with impunity, seeing that they are not subject to their own native administration. This, of course, is one of the many disabilities China lives under, seeing that she has not yet been admitted into the favoured group of nations. Surely the Board of Police can easily find a remedy in cases such as these.

PROMISE OF NEW COINAGE.

It is announced that we are going to have new subsidiary coins. We have been told this so often, however, that we shall "wait and see." The issues are, it is said, to be 50 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cent pieces, as well as copper 1 cent and ½ cent pieces. These would certainly prove a great improvement upon the interminable and bulky strings of cash. But is a Chinaman ever so happy as when in possession of strings of cash? How tame a dollar in comparison with a thousand cash!

ENEMY VESSELS IN SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

NEARLY A MILLION TONS.

Sheltering in ports of the various Latin-American States are 205 German and Austrian vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 815,423. Chile (says the Central News) has the largest number. Here there are 89 German vessels, aggregating 315,383 tons, many of them being large sailing ships, which in pre-war days were used for carrying wheat or nitrates to Germany. Nine steamers, all of them over 5,000 tons, are at Valparaiso. A number of the sailing vessels are fitted with auxiliary motors, giving them a speed of five to 10 knots.

In Brazilian ports there are 45 German vessels, totalling 235,101 tons, and four Austrian ships, aggregating 18,801 tons. The steamers are without exception cargo craft of a class of which there is a great shortage at present, vessels capable of carrying from 4,000 to 13,000 tons of cargo, and among them are to be found many of the finest cargo boats of the German mercantile marine.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TENNIS LEAGUE—"A" DIVISION.

CHINESE RECREATION & VANGUARD.

This match, postponed from last Saturday, was played off on the 31st ultimo and resulted in a win for the Chinese Recreation. The following are the scores:—

C. R. C.	VANGUARD.	GAMES.
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po	Keung v. Manley and Lee	0-2
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po	Keung v. Grose and Ahlo	0-3
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po	Keung v. Lo and Lo	0-2
Wong Po Kee and M. P. Lo v. Manley and G. Lee		0-2
Wong Po Kee and M. P. Lo v. Grose and Ahlo		0-2
Wong Po Kee and M. P. Lo v. Lo and Lo		0-6
Yow Man Taun and M. W. Lau v. Manley and Lee		2-9
Yow Man Taun and M. W. Lau v. Grose and Ahlo		0-5
Yow Man Taun and M. W. Lau v. Lo and Lo		2-9
Total		58-41

ARMY SERVICE CORPS' REMARK-
ABLE RECORD.

The Army Service Corps were defeated at Blackheath on the 31st March, by a strong United Services fifteen by two tries (6 points) to one try (3 points). They have won twenty-three matches in succession, in the course of which they scored 1,000 points to 27.

WHAT WE MAY COME TO.

[BY A MORBID PESSIMIST.]

("Summoned for using a covering of sugar on a cake and abetting in the sale of it, a confectioner at ... was fined ten shillings, on each summons.")

A painful scene was enacted at the Old Bailey when John Scuttrack, the well-known banker, was convicted of possession of a Bath bun. A secretary deposed that, entering the prisoner's office, she found him unable to speak and noticed that he slid a newspaper over his desk. Having had suspicions aroused by noticing crumbs on his floor, his secretary raised the paper and found the half-consumed bun. In fulfilment of her obvious duty to her country, she communicated with Scotland Yard.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and said that he had formed the Bath-bun habit in pre-war days and was unable to resist temptation. He made a pathetic appeal for mercy, urging that in any case, his City career was ruined.

Passing sentence of two years' imprisonment, the judge said that he would consider revision of the sentence if the prisoner divulged the source whence he had obtained the bun. The authorities had long suspected the existence in the City of a secret bun shebeen.

Agnes Burr, The Nsuturtiums, Penge, was acquitted at Croydon of employing a domestic servant known as a "general" in contravention of the Munitions Acts.

Discharging the case, the chairman of the Bench said that only the most complete proofs could be accepted in a charge of this serious nature. The Bench accepted the defendant's evidence that the alleged "general" was a paying guest. For his own part he could not imagine any more wildly improbable story than this trumped-up fable of the existence of a domestic servant of any sort in these days. And indeed, though he ought not to say it, he was inclined to think that, even if the case had been proved, the defendant's organising acquisitiveness ought to be rewarded by a seat in the "Win the War" Cabinet.

"Too much sugar" was the successful defence of a man charged at Barnet with disorderly conduct and assaults upon the police. Defendant expressed contrition and explained that his wife discovered some lump sugar in an old canister. It being his birthday, he foolishly took two lumps of it in a cup of tea, and it "got into his head." He had no recollection of his subsequent behaviour.

"Suicide while burdened with remorse" was the jury's verdict at the inquest upon a Wimbledon builder. The deceased, once a highly respected resident, had been leading a life of extraordinary crime. He built, to the order of a man who had since absconded from justice, a house costing more than the 230 building outlay of any sort limited by the realm. He had dressed his wife and children in boots (sensation in court), whence procured the police could not trace. He had travelled by rail to Epping and Richmond obtaining travel permits under pretence of business journeys (further sensation), thus paying only three times the pre-war fare. He used matches for his pipe (sensation again), munching buttered scones while on night duty as a special constable, and on one occasion entertained friends on 1017 ale at thirty shillings a bottle. The coroner remarked that it was a terrible case of unprincipled and depravity, leading to a tragic end.

"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?" There was silence till one maiden held up her hand and replied: "Yer breakfast, yer dinner, and yer sapper."

THE WAR IS NOT "NEARLY
OVER."WHY WE MUST NOT LEAN ON THE
UNITED STATES.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

The war is not over. Its worst and most dangerous phases have still to be developed. We must not lean upon the United States.

The very splendour of President Wilson's declaration is a temptation. It makes one feel like sinking into an arm-chair and leaving it to America to save civilisation.

But civilisation is already saved. The men who settled the destinies of mankind were those very humble men Marshal Joffre and Field-Marshal French. History will recognise that the battle which broke the power of Germany was the Battle of the Marne. After that mighty conflict Germany made one more serious effort. She staked her destiny upon the first battle of Ypres. When Great Britain overthrew her in that battle the future of the world was decided.

We rejoice that the United States has entered the war, because we know full well that she means business. We are convinced that she will draw the sword, and not merely draw cheques. Yet one who possesses even the smallest knowledge of Americans and of the United States can doubt what the result will be. The American nation will assuredly go to war with both feet. I do not take any notice of calculations about the number of divisions which the United States Government can put into the field in a given time. I do not care about figures and reports. I happen to have set foot in America, to know a little of the American spirit, and I am confident that on the great day when the horsemen of the liberty-loving nations ride through Potsdam, America will be there. Once the President has declared war you could not keep the United States out with a pitchfork. All calculations are absurd when they are brought into contact with the great waves of human emotion which the later phases of this war have generated. It is good to be alive and the younger nations chief among whom are Britain and the United States are teaching us the pathway to victory over the ridiculous presumptions of the Prussian text-books.

It has been said with truth that we have not fully grasped this war and all that it means. One perceives the truth of the statement when one reflects upon the splendid story of the entry of the Australians into Bapaume. You must have seen Australia to know what this means to Australians. You must have seen not only the glory of Sydney, but the spacious country in the heart of Australia, north of Lake Eyre. I often think it must be difficult for Englishmen to understand the pride Australians feel in Australia. When you have seen their country you comprehend in a moment. But translate these thoughts into American and try to think what an American soldier will feel when he stands upon the soil of France with his President's inspiring words ringing in his ears.

At the same time, we must recognise that the United States cannot help us to win the war next week. The enemy are in a stronger position than we are willing to acknowledge. The submarine campaign is not in its latest phases an idle menace. The war in the air has never truly gone in favour of the Allies, and it certainly is not going in our favour to-day. Sir William Robertson has warned us of the strength of the Germans in point of numbers. We ought to realise how formidable is the position with which we are confronted. The United States might help us next year, but no American help will be of use to us this year, and the war will be decided this year. I do not mean that it will be ended this year, but that the events of this year will determine the end. We ought to recognise that in France the enemy are in a very strong position. Again and again we are being misled by paltry triumphs on the outskirts of the war. The victories of Sir Stanley Maude and Sir Archibald Murray are of no primary importance. This war will not be won in Palestine or in Mesopotamia, and all the learned explanations of the seriousness of these outlying campaigns are extremely misleading. The war will be won or lost near the heart, and the heart of this war is in France. We must keep on fighting in France. We must keep on fighting Germans. The eloquence of Mr. Winston Churchill is most misleading and mischievous. I can conceive nothing more wanton than his latest statements. This war would never have been won in the Dardanelles, any more than it would have been won at the North Pole. It will be won in France, and the man who will win it is, we hope and believe, Sir Douglas Haig.

The Government calls for more men. My fear is that when eighty millions of human beings are thrown into the scale against Germany we shall not realise how strong and how practical are the conditions against her. We shall think that because President Wilson has declared war there is no need for us to continue our endeavours. We are grateful for the promised help of the United States, but we are bound to recognise that this mighty struggle rests primarily upon our own shoulders. I repeat that the war is not over and that we must not lean upon the United States.

There have been many speculations about German strategy during the next few months, and I should like to add my own. Everybody seems to go off at the thought of an invasion of this country, and I hope that the current opinion is warranted. At the same time I should like to state why I think the last stroke of the Germans will be invasion.

The primary reason is that Great Britain is the principal enemy of the Huns. They must smash us or nobody. The next reason is that if they do not defeat us, they are themselves undone. It cannot be too often repeated that the first and foremost enemy of Germany is not America, but Great Britain. Hand in hand, we shall destroy the Prussian system, which has aroused our wrath; but it will be a long business.—*Daily Mail.*

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

BATHING SUITS

WITH SKIRTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES,

From \$3.00 Each.

A.S.A. SWIMMING SUITS

IN NAVY AND BLACK, ALL SIZES \$2.00 EACH.

NON-ACTINIC AERTEX CELLULAR

GOLF SHIRTS



UNDERVESTS

WITH COLLAR AND POCKET

HALF-SLEEVES

THE USE OF RED GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

It has been definitely proved by the medical profession that the sun's rays in the Tropics, not very forcibly, but that it is the blue rays (known scientifically as the actinic) which produce sunstroke, and the red rays (known as the non-actinic rays) do not have any harmful effect. Heat alone is not injurious, as is evidenced by the fact that persons can stand high temperatures in Turkish baths, and stokers stay for days in boiler-rooms, without injurious effect, but heat together with strong sunshine often results in disaster.

THE CELLULAR Co. have therefore produced a specially-dyed red AERTEX fabric which is not a bluish-red, but is so carefully selected as to colour that only the red and orange rays are allowed to act on the body.

RECOMMENDED TO ALL OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN AS A
PREVENTATIVE FROM SUNBURN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[407-2]

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 544

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

[407-2]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND OFFICER.
Apply—MARINE DEPARTMENT,
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (SOUTH CHINA),
LTD. [719]

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT, Tregunter Mansions,
May Road, for 2 months from the middle
of June.
Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO. [720]

CANTON-KOWLOON
RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that on and from TUESDAY, June 5th,
SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS
will be made in the Time Table.
NEW TIMING OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

DOWN	Leave Canton	Arrive Kowloon	Leave Kowloon	Arrive Canton
UP	Leave Kowloon	8.05	*12.10	3.30

* Saturdays and Sundays only.

Important alterations have also been made in
the Local Train Service.

For further particulars see Time Tables,
which may be had on application at all Stations
and at the Head Office Kowloon and Canton.

NOTE—For the convenience of the public
arrangements have now been made for the
publication of the Time Table in this news-
paper in an abbreviated form. It will be found
in the front page, and will in the future always
occupy the same position.

By Order,
WEN TEH CHANG,
(Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
(Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
Kowloon, 1st June, 1917. [714]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification
No. 239 of 25th instant the EXCHANGE
BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction
of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th June,
1917.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917. [710]

NOTICE

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON
having retired from our business, his
interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st
December, 1916.
MR. JOHN DUFLOU HUTCHISON and
MR. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will
continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.
JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1917. [705]

NOTICE

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.
ARCHIE WONGWAL, expert mechanic
from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now
in charge of the Cash Register business in
Southern China.
AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
General Agents,
HONTSE & CO., LTD.,
Representatives,
144, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [688]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central. [703]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is
opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC
BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June,
1917.
The price of issue is 85 per cent.
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other
taxations.
The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be
redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning
in December, 1922.
The Loan may be repaid at any time after the
28th March, 1917.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th
March and the 28th September.
Interest on the loan runs from the 28th
March, 1917—interest from that date to be added
to the price of issue.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for
Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free
of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be for-
warded free of postal expenses.
The Bank is ready to give every facility to
subscribers in the shape of advances against the
Bonds.
G. TISDALL,
Manager. [609]

FOR SALE

ONE 104 B.H.P. ROBEY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with and
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with ammeter regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from the Liquidators of
Messrs. JESSEN & Co. in pursuance of an
order of the Hongkong Government to
sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon)
on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July,
1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hong-
kong, and being RURAL BUILDING
LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and
premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The
Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the
Colony of Hongkong, with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered in the
Land Office as Rural Building Lot
No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired re-
mainder of a term of 75 years created therein
by an indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1896.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$66.00.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [697]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES &
HOUGH have received instructions to
sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M.,
at their Sales Room, Ice House
Street, Victoria, Hongkong:

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria,
Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid and known
and registered in the Land Office as
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101
and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101. Together with the messuages,
erections and buildings and buildings
thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years, created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April, 1868.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Pro-
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Pro-
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to

Messrs. STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SABSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

"ARDSHEAL," No. 119, TEN PAKE,
newly done-up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready
for occupation. Also **1 GODOWN** in
Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable
SHOPS situate in Ice House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-
structed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon
TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Marston
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shumshun Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [62]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY



QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone 816. [12]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the
Japanese Consulate General, Hong-
kong, wish to express their heartfelt
thanks for the kind attendance of
friends at the funeral of the late
Consul-General S. Takahashi, also for
the floral tributes sent and the ex-
pressions of deep sympathy tendered.
[709]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 2ND JUNE, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE news which came from Russia on
Thursday must not be taken too seriously.
Few, perhaps, are in a position to
estimate at its proper value the influence
of the Council of the Soldiers' and
Workmen's Delegates, and there was
consequently a tendency to exaggerate
the importance of the declaration recently
made by that body. Certainly, if the
articles outlining the war policy of the
Council that have been published in the
official organ in Petrograd faithfully
represented the opinion of the people
they would destroy at one blow all
prospects of a speedy and vigorous resump-
tion of military operations on the Eastern
Front. Fortunately, there is good reason
for believing that they do nothing of the
kind, and there is at present, at any rate,
no reason for the abandonment of those
high hopes which were built upon the
welcome intelligence cabled last week that
the difficulties attending the formation
of a Cabinet in Russia had been
surmounted. The Soldiers' and Work-
men's Delegates were elected by the
various regiments of the Russian Army
and by the labour organisations in the
country at the outbreak of the revolution
in order that they might assist in the
task of restoring order. With the
establishment of a properly constituted
and universally recognised government
their ration d'être ceases to exist.
Moreover, it must be remembered that
there is a Council of Delegates in all the
larger centres of population and that, so
far, there has been no particular endeav-
our to establish a central body endowed

with authority to voice the opinions of
the nation as a whole. Therefore, when
the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's
Delegates in Petrograd repudiates the
pronouncements of the Government and
declares bluntly that "Russia will not
sacrifice a single soldier to help her
Western Allies to repay a historic in-
justice," it is speaking for itself alone,
and its views may be, and very probably
are, resented and repudiated by delegates,
elected by the self-same process, in Mos-
cow, Vladivostok and elsewhere. In
another column we publish a speech de-
livered in Hongkong by a Russian official
delegate in which the following passage
occurs: "We have destroyed a dynasty
that had a great preponderance of Ger-
man blood in its veins and was betraying
Russia. In the same way we shall be
able to destroy and throw off the yoke of
any other treacherous parties who are
betraying, either willingly or uncon-
sciously, liberties that have been newly
won, and who are sulling the honour of
our great nation in the eyes of Allied
nations." This is a thinly-veiled refer-
ence to the activities of the Soldiers' and
Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd.
Their activities have already aroused a
feeling of bitter resentment in the Army
and Navy, and it is the firm conviction
of those best qualified to judge that these
particular delegates will be superseded
within a week. They have no mandate
to define the meaning which Russia
applies to the word "annexation," and
they do not, in any sense, represent the
people of the country. If they have by
devious methods so strongly entrenched
themselves that force alone can remove
them, that force, we are told, will un-
questionably be exerted, for the Army
and Navy are now as one in their deter-
mination to fight unceasingly until all
the objects of the Allies have been fully
achieved. Far from despairing, there-
fore, that the Anglo-French offensive will
lack Russian co-operation, there is good
reason for believing that within a much
shorter time than many deem possible,
we may see Germany attacked on sea and
land in a manner which will develop an
entirely new situation and materially
lighten the task which confronts our brave
armies in France.

The Peak Church being closed for re-
pairs, there will be no service to-morrow
(Sunday). The Church will be re-opened
on Sunday, June 10th.

While a coolie was following his em-
ployment in the work which is in pro-
gress on the roof of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank, he came into contact with
a live electric wire and was electrocuted.

A Chinese school-boy has been sent to
the Government Civil Hospital suffering
from minor injuries to the face and right
arm as a result of being knocked down
by a motor-car in Queen's Road East.
The boy ran out from under a verandah
into the car, which eventually conveyed
him to the hospital.

Major-General P. G. Twining, C.M.G.,
M.V.O., who served in the China expedi-
tion of 1900 and was mentioned in
despatches, has been appointed Deputy
Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on
the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-
General's Staff. He was mentioned in
despatches in February and June, 1916,
and awarded the C.M.G.

Brevet Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-
General) A. Skeen, C.M.G., Indian
Army, has been appointed A.D.C. to the
King. He was mentioned in despatches
in August, 1915, and awarded the Brevet
of Colonel. He took part in the China
Expedition of 1900.

Captain Wingham, R.N., has just writ-
ten a book dedicated to Admiral Sir John
Jellicoe, entitled "Spun Yarns of a
Naval Officer." The *Broad Arrow* says
of the author: "It was his fortune in
the early part of his career to be
stationed in the Far East. He saw the
Old Japan, when a part of that nation
was still in revolt against the intrusion
of the West, and when Chinese Gordon
was fighting the Taiping Rebellion. Cap-
tain Wingham took part in the rescue of
Gordon at a critical moment."

"I hear, Tommy, you saved a life in
the war."
"Hi did, sir."
"How did you do it, Tommy?"
"By not blinching, sir."

OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES.

SITUATION OFFICIALLY
EXPLAINED.RUSSIAN DELEGATES RE-ASSUR-
ING MESSAGE THROUGH THE
"DAILY PRESS."

In order that the situation in Russia
might be explained to the local Russian
community authoritatively and
explicitly a Russian official delegate
has been sent to Hongkong with in-
structions to answer fully any
questions that might be asked and
to elucidate any matters upon which
there might be doubt or misunderstand-
ing. He was accorded a splendid recep-
tion and delivered a stirring speech
which was cheered to the echo.

Yesterday he called at the *Daily
Press* office in order that we
might make public his mission through
the columns of this paper. He was
particularly anxious, he said, that the
British community should understand
the position of affairs in Russia.

Questions were raised regarding the
responsibilities of a newspaper under the
censorship regulations, but the
delegate was insistent that the infor-
mation, which he was about to supply,
might be published, and ought to be
published, without the least
delay, in order to correct wrong
impressions which he had been
led to believe, were being created. He
said—

"I arrived in Hongkong . . . from
. . . in the capacity of a delegate.
The joyful and sincere reception that
was given me by my fellow countrymen
showed me how welcome was my
arrival as a delegate from home, and
how necessary it was for someone to
explain and expound the situation,
authoritatively.

I took this opportunity to convey
to my attentive audience what the feel-
ings of all honest and true Russians were.
I explained the duty of Russians towards
our valiant allies, who have taken upon
themselves the whole weight of the Hun
onslaught during this trying and
historically critical period that our
country is living through. I further
explained what the majority of true
Russians thought of the war, and said
that our Allies are now looking to
Russia for a definite answer. I told
them what this answer should be.

My watch-word is as follows:—
The introduction of the strictest
discipline, the complete victory over
German militarism (that is to say
when Russia, in conjunction with the
Allies, finally smashes and destroys
the German Empire, and the German
"Mailed Fist" can no longer be
brandished threateningly). Only
then, and not before, can the long
suffering Russian people look for-
ward to a state of brotherhood,
equality and freedom, and only then
will it be possible for her to develop
her resources.

"The deafening cheers, and the nume-
rous congratulations and demonstrations
my speech brought forth, proved to my
satisfaction that my watch-word was the
watch-word of my listeners.

"The telegram that was immediately
dispatched to the Provisional Govern-
ment swearing support proved that
from this moment the number of true
Russians had increased.

"All my hearers asked to be sent on
active service and, in this way, 'backed
up their words.'

"Knowing the feeling that exists in
the Russian fleet and amongst most of the
Russian citizens. I venture to add the
following remarks:—

"Let our heroic ally Great Britain
not look on the Russian Revolution in
a sceptical manner, and be at all
anxious as to results.

"The new Russia will be able to prove
that her people really love their country
and their freedom and that patriotism is
not yet dead in Russia and that national
honour still exists.

"I already hear the thunder of voices
which cry: 'We have destroyed a
dynasty that had a preponderance of
German blood in its veins, that was
betraying Russia.' In the same way
we shall be able to destroy and throw
off the yoke of any other treacherous
parties which are betraying, either will-
ingly, or unconsciously liberties that have
been newly won, and who are sulling
the honour of our great nation in the
eyes of Allied nations.

"Russia's honour to-day demands that
every true citizen should say:—
Carry on the War to a victorious
finish, stand by the Allies and support
the freedom of Russia.

DEATH OF DR. J. M.
ATKINSON.FORMER PRINCIPAL CIVIL
MEDICAL OFFICER IN
HONGKONG.

Telegraphic news has been received
from the Secretary of State for the
Colonies that Dr. J. M. Atkinson, former-
ly Principal Civil Medical Officer in
Hongkong, died on the 23rd ultimo. It
was known by his friends that for some
months past Dr. Atkinson had been lying
in a precarious condition due to aneurism
of the heart. His untimely death will
be deeply lamented by the very large
circle of his friends who are still in the
Colony, and heartfelt sympathy will be
extended to his widow, who was well-
known here as the popular and very
efficient matron of the Government Civil
Hospital, and to his two young sons.

Dr. Atkinson spent twenty-five years in
the service of the Colony. He came to
Hongkong in 1887 from London, where
he had been Resident Medical Officer of
St. Mary Abbott's Infirmary, Kensing-
ton, and Medical Officer of the St. Mary
Abbott's district of Kensington. He
came out to the Colony as Superintend-
ent of the Government Civil Hospital and
Medical Officer to the Small-pox
Hospital and to the Lunatic Asylum.

After acting for two short periods, in
1890, as Colonial Surgeon, he was ap-
pointed in 1897, Principal Civil Medical
Officer and President of the Sanitary
Board, in succession to the late Dr.
Ayres. When the Sanitary Department
was re-organised Dr. Atkinson ceased to
be the President of the Board. While
holding the post of President he received
the thanks of the Secretary of State for
his services during the plague epidemic
of 1898. For some time he was a member
of the Legislative Council, and from 1903
up to the time of his retirement in 1912
he was a member of the Executive
Council.

Dr. Atkinson made a reputation as a
very skilful physician and rendered very
valuable services to the Colony through-
out his career in the furtherance of
medical and sanitary improvements. He
was responsible for the introduction of
European nursing sisters in the Govern-
ment Hospital, and was intimately con-
nected with the establishment of the
Victoria Hospital.

Socially, the late Dr. Atkinson was
well-known in many circles in the Colony.
He was an enthusiastic cricketer and an
expert lawn-tennis player when here,
and he was for some years President of
Hongkong Cricket Club. He spent
twenty-five years in the service of the
Colony, and retired on pension at the
age of 66.

Since the war began Dr. Atkinson had
been employed under the War Office and
had charge of a military hospital. In
conjunction with Mr. Murray Stewart
he was also a representative in London
of the Hongkong War Charities Com-
mittee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECENT BOXING
CONTESTS.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have to thank Seaman Simms
for his kindly letter, and to express my
regret for any misunderstanding.

It is scarcely necessary to reply further
to "Observer," but I repeat that Ahearn
could not be counted out while Royal
prevented his entry to the ring. If
Ahearn, on being allowed to do so, had
not entered the ring then the count should
begin.

Rule 4 does not say "the other man
meanwhile to return to his corner," as
stated by "Observer."

There was nothing meriting disquali-
fication in any of the bouts.

I did not say that I committed any one.
What I said was that both Referees
agreed on the result of the Simms-Smith
fight independently. I consulted no one
and gave my decision at once on all the
bouts.

Thanking "Observer" for all the nice
things he has said of me, and you, sir,
for the favour of space in your columns.
—I am, etc.,

W. S. BAILEY.

[This correspondence must now close—
Ed., H.D.P.]

THE WAR.

KAISER'S HATRED OF BRITAIN

"NO PRISONERS: NO MERCY"

REMARKABLE AERIAL WARFARE.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

AUSTRIA FROM WITHIN.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALM ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been only mutual artillery firing at different points on the front. Two German aeroplanes were driven down yesterday; one of ours is missing.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

POISON SHELLS.

PARIS, May 31st.

A communiqué says:—After violent bombardments with heavy poison shells north-west of Auberville, on Mont Blond, the enemy, at night-time, attempted violent attacks at several points on the Champagne front. Our fire stopped all attempts. The effort of the Germans was directed particularly against Telen, Casque and Mont Haut, which was attacked most violently four times. The struggle began at two in the morning and continued till daylight. Enemy waves were smashed by our fire, or beaten back with the bayonet. They were compelled each time to flow back in disorder, after heavy losses. Enemy fractions gained a footing in some advanced elements north-east of Mont Haut. We took prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

REMARKABLE AIR FIGHTING.

RELENTLESS BRITISH AERIAL OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, May 31st.

Correspondents at Headquarters write that despite the lull in the fighting the British aerial offensive continues unrelentingly day and night. Some of the most desperate air battles of the war have been fought recently, many at a height of 19,000 feet. Thirty German machines were destroyed on May 27th alone, when one *melee* of six British and eight Germans was so close that wings grazed wings. The spectacle was bewildering, as the combatants described enormous loops and crescents, shouting to each other. Seven machines, locked together, alid to the earth pouring bullets, amid a shower of shrapnel, from the guns below. The fight came to an end with the destruction of four of the German machines, the British escaping scathless. On another occasion a British pilot, after destroying two machines, was attacked and felled his assailant with seven shots from an automatic pistol after his gun had jammed.

ALLIES BOMB GHENT.

DAMAGE AND PANIC.

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

The *Echo de Belge* states that fifteen allied aeroplanes heavily bombed Ghent on Monday, considerably damaging the railway station, and causing a panic. They returned without loss after numerous air fights.

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders southward of Armentières, taking prisoners. There has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing near Bullecourt, and on the right bank of the Scarpe.

GERMAN NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

A Berlin official message states:—There has been lively artillery firing at the Ypres and Wytschaete bends. There has also been the most intense artillery duel at Chemin-de-Dames, and in western Champagne.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 1st.

The following casualties are announced:—

Died.—Lieut. Frederick L. Gardner.

Missing.—Flight Sub. Lieut. William Houston Stewart; Sub. Lieut. Cyril L. Haines (Reserve).

Previously reported missing, feared killed, now not missing.—Acting Lieut. Robert Roberts (Reserve); Surgeon Probationer Annesley Lennox-Brown (Reserve).

Previously reported missing, now unofficially reported prisoners.—Flight Sub. Lieut. Colin Laurence; Sub. Lieut. Leonard J. Bennett (Reserve).

Previously reported missing, now reported officially killed in action.—Flight Sub. Lieut. Harold A. Pailthorpe (Naval Division).

Died of wounds.—Sub. Lieut. William McCurrah (Reserve).

Wounded.—Second Lieut. Walter E. Greenland (Marines).

Previously reported wounded, now wounded and missing.—Sub. Lieut. Donald F. Bailey (Reserve).

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, May 31st.

The arrivals during the week totalled 499, of a tonnage of 488,110. The sailings have been 476, of a tonnage of 451,255. This does not include fishing boats and small coasters. The sinkings have been steamers, none; sailers, twelve, each under fifty tons.

DUTCH STEAMER SEIZED.

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

The *Maibode* states that the Dutch steamer *Pomona*, from Copenhagen to Amsterdam, has been taken to Swinemunde.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAIN AND FOG.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, May 31st.

An official message states:—There has been rain and fog on the Trentino, and Cerna fronts, which has resulted in limited artillery activity.

We repulsed two attacks on the north side of Mount Fizzul.

Our Albanian troops attacked enemy irregulars eastward of Berat.

We have occupied several villages.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

TURKISH ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

A wireless official message states:—We frustrated Turkish attempts north-westward of Kulit and southward of Banes.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN RACIAL QUESTIONS.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

A welter of racial questions was raised in the opening speeches at the Reichsrath.

The Czech and Slav Deputies expressed a desire for a union of the territories of the Monarchy inhabited by Czecho-Slavs, Slovaks and Croats, under the Hapsburg Dynasty.

The Ukrainians demanded the creation of a *de jure* union of Ukrainians within the Monarchy.

The Poles urged the uniting of all the Polish districts.

The German Nationals declared that any attempt at the revival of Bohemian Independence would meet with the determined opposition of the Austrian Germans.

A Czech deputy expressed sympathy with the Russian revolution.

In view of the fact that the Government does not possess the majority in the Reichsrath, there is much speculation as to future developments.

THE KAISER'S HATRED OF BRITAIN

"NO PRISONERS: NO MERCY"

LONDON, May 31st.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying the Kaiser's speech at Arras, says that he told the soldiers that they must hate the British as heartily as their capacity for righteous wrath permitted.

No prisoners must be taken or mercy shown in the future. Subsequently, contradictorily, he enjoined that all prisoners should be treated with the utmost severity, and he forbade any fraternisation whatsoever. The correspondent comments that the Kaiser's fury against Britain is doubtless due to the growing insistence upon the doctrine that no peace must be made with the Hohenzollerns.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 1st.

Silver is quoted at 38. There are small offerings. The market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

BIG LOAN TO BE RAISED.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

The Government have unanimously approved of the proposals of M. Teleschenko, who is temporarily in charge of finance, to raise a loan of 2,000,000,000 roubles and for the issue of paper money.

ITALIAN FOOD PROBLEM.

ROME, May 31st.

A *Gazette* announces that persons buying foodstuffs at prices above those fixed by the Government are liable to three months' imprisonment, and heavy fines.

DRUNKENNESS IN RUSSIA.

STRONG MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

The Government has decreed that public drunkenness will be punishable with eighteen months' imprisonment, and violence or robbery by a drunkard, from six to eight years' penal servitude.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

STOCKHOLM, May 31st.

The Dutch-Scandinavian Socialist Committee is informed that the British Socialists have nominated Messrs G. H. Roberts, M.P., and Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., to represent the majority and minority respectively at the International Socialist Conference.

SHIPPING COMBINE.

LONDON, June 1st.

The *Times* states that an agreement has been concluded for the fusion of the interests of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE CONVOKED.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

The Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have decided to convok an International Socialist Conference at Stockholm between July 15th and July 30th.

FUTURE OF FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

The Government are discussing the Finnish demands, including the question that the autonomy of Finland shall be internationally guaranteed.

MAILS FOR THE EAST.

FORTNIGHTLY INSTEAD OF WEEKLY.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Postmaster-General announces that in future the mails will be despatched to India and the East fortnightly instead of weekly. The first mail under the new arrangement will be despatched next week.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD.

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

A message from Vienna states that when the Reichsrath opened its first sitting since the war the galleries were crowded.

Dr. Gross, the leader of the German National League, was elected President.

There are indications that the Session will be a very lively one, as the Czech parties, who are numerically superior to the United Order, insist on the foundation of a Single Slav State, while the Poles and Socialists intend to make a demonstration in favour of peace. Moreover, the Poles demand the Union of Galicia with independent Poland, having an outlet to the sea.

The meeting of the Reichstag has everywhere attracted the greatest attention owing to the possibility of big developments therefrom. The Czechs have already begun a policy of bitter hostility against the Government. They did not participate in the voting for the President, while they elected M. Klotzsch as their Chairman as a protest against the Government imprisoning him for three years without trial on a charge of high treason.

ENGLAND TO ROME BY AIR.

ROME, May 31st.

A British aeroplane has arrived here. It flew from London, having stopped at Paris, Turin and Pisa.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

APPEAL FOR MORE BRITISH HELP.

PARIS, May 31st.

M. Bousset, Secretary of the Naval Committee of the Chamber, in an article in a newspaper appealing for further British help for French shipping, mentions that over 600 British ships are at present working for France.

"NOBLE-MINDED GERMANS."

THE KAISER TO HIS TROOPS.

AMSTERDAM, June 1st.

The Kaiser, in a remarkable address to his troops on the Arras front, declared that the enemy were attempting, with unparalleled supplies of munitions, to finally break the German resistance.

"The noble-minded Germans can appreciate the motive of the French, who are fighting to liberate their homes, but the English are fighting obstinately and exclusively only for the enlargement of their power at Germany's cost. Germany is fighting a holy fight, the duration of which is in God's hands. Germany's business is to hold on, however long it may last. The German civilians are prepared to share with the troops every danger and distress. Meanwhile, the German submarines are working to cut to pieces the enemy's vital nerve."

GOLD FOR JAPAN.

INFORMATION SOUGHT.

LONDON, June 1st.

The *Times* New York correspondent states that in response to requests for information about the heavy gold outflow to Japan, the agencies of the Japanese financial institutions have informed the Treasury that they will probably require £10,000,000 in the next three months in order to pay India for cotton.

LORD DEVONPORT INDISPOSED.

LONDON, June 1st.

Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, is suffering from an ear disease.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, June 1st.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that Mr. Winston Churchill has been offered a post in the Government.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SINGER.

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

The death is announced of the famous Polish singer, Edouard de Reszke.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CRISIS DEVELOPING.

SHANGHAI, June 1st.

Chen Shou Fan, Tuchun of Shensi, has declared independence.

Li King Shi has resigned.

The President will appoint Wang Shu Chen Premier.

The Chairman of the Lower House and some members have resigned.

The Tuchun of Hunan has wired the Vice-President demanding that he shall mediate in the crisis.

IN FREED FRANCE.

HUNS FORCED TO CLEAN UP.

An officer in the reconquered portions of France writes:—

"It all smells of the Boche; you cannot mistake it. It is awful passing through this desolation: villages still smouldering, churches blown up, cemeteries everywhere desecrated, the furniture of the peasants scattered about outside the ruins of their cottages. Now and again you may see a peasant searching over the pile of bricks that was once his house in the hope of discovering hidden valuables. These folks are very reticent and do not like to talk about their experiences."

"All males between 15 and 60, as well as all robust women, were carried off. All men were compelled to salute the Hun officers by removing their caps and lowering them to the level of the elbow. There were frequent roll-calls, and as each man answered he had to fix past the Boche officer with uncovered head, 15 yards before reaching him and 10 yards after passing him."

PACT OF ARROGANCE.

Last night a party of Boches arrived here and the news spread rapidly through the village. Everyone collected on the square round the Muns and hoisted and yelled at them. "Ah, the dirty Boches, murderers, incendiaries, thieves, assassins, pigs!" One old woman, addressing a prisoner, exclaimed, "Ah, dirty Boche; you have told the truth for the first time in your life. You said we should see you back, and sure enough we have."

"Much merriment was caused this afternoon when a party of German prisoners were told off to clean up some of the filth mess they made; the inhabitants gathered round and jeering at them all the while."

"It was rather pathetic in church last Sunday. The poor old curé, an old fellow of about 60, was held by the Boches as a hostage for two years and returned here only a week ago; his people were using the church for the first time for two years. The poor curé was quite overcome by emotion, and everybody in the church sobbed when he described the burning of the village."

FIRST GERMAN SOLDIER.

"I went to a place where they had never seen the English before, and you can imagine their excitement when I puffed through the town on my Douglas. 'Is he English?' you could hear them saying, and a big crowd quickly collected when I stopped to repair a small defect in my bike. 'I sleep in a bed which recently occupied by a Hun officer. There is a beautiful piano there also, which gave forth the strains of 'Deutschland über Alles' but now it responds to the tune of 'If You Were the Only Girl.' Several bombs were found in the grates of the fire-stoves, and there were other similar traps, but I am glad to say no one has been blown up."

First War Correspondent: "Did your dispatch get past the censor?"
Second War Correspondent: "Only the part that wasn't true."
Well, isn't that all your paper wants?"

A PERFECT DAY.

[BY AN O. T. C. RECRUIT.]

The most popular tune in the canton, or in the Y.M.C.A. or the billet, or wherever there is a piano, is "At the End of a Perfect Day," and men sing it as though they really felt it at the end of the kind of day that in civil life would have been thought "the devil's own" perfection.

It won't be until about the third day after your enlistment that the day becomes "perfect," for the first day is amphibian—between the civil and the military—and the second transitory.

In the O.T.C. one is a Tommy in all outward appearance, until such time as it pleases the gods to call one to the cadet school—a matter of two to three months—or at night, when one is permitted to slip into a burberry. As to the cadet, he of the white hat-band—he is quite the proudest thing in the king's uniform. His pride as he passes by the other side that he is not as that publican the recruit, exceeded that of a thousand Levites.

The second day, as I said, is bewildering. One is not yet the complete recruit, because wearing only the belt, without its attendant shoulder-straps and bayonet. But the third day, the day which is called perfect, all must be well and complete, or trouble will befall.

It is opened by a great offensive on the part of one's nose and a starchy, starchy, an emergency iron belt, a wool, water shave, a conspicuous interlude with puttees, initiated by one consolation only—in the army you don't wear collars. Then, in one day, you descend the staircase, crash the muzzle of your rifle against the nail gas-bracket, and tramp out into the street. Does it rain or snow, sleet or hail? For yourself, *non-importer*. Your overcoat is adequate and your cap don't matter. But for your rifle, it is perfection! Rust, that's what it means, just rust, and more confounded cleaning after breakfast.

Breakfast parade, preluded by a stand-around and a smoke and a chat with anybody, and off we march "at ease" to our mess sheds. As we enter, the cheerful sight of our very own camp bookstall with the placards and all the leading papers, wherefrom we know the news of the day at least an hour before you lazy "tooties" Londoners have got out of bed.

Breakfast problem: Who's Mess Orderly? Is he at your end of the section, or at the other end? If the former, you will have a dirty wash-out at the ration, if the latter, a late wash-out. Is it Smithers, who has the instinct of a waiter or blitherer who has those of a food hog; one who serves others or himself alone? Who fills your coffee or tea cup and helps you to butter, or lets you shift for yourself?

Half an hour to look at the paper, wherefrom the paper we look at is that which gives us the quickest knowledge and the easiest-digested opinions. Then, first morning parade. It begins after "fall in" by "Inspection," which means that your instructor passes down the squad with a critical eye that tells him all about you in surprisingly short time, whether you have shaved, and if so how, dandruff, whether "harness" is clean and properly strapped, and whether your hair is due for another crop. Lastly, "For Inspection, Port Arms"—a proceeding that carries with it the possibilities of a visit to the orderly room.

Squad Drill! Off you march. Is it misty? Good! That lowers the visibility of the Sergeant-Major and the Subalterns, though not necessarily (if he's about) that of the Commanding Officer, the eyes of whom seem all-seeing. Is it cold? That means plenty of "doubling"—the very devil, if the Sergeant-Major decides to conduct it in person, but less manual (that is, ride drill), which is good. For "manual" isn't enjoyable. They expect you to treat your rifle with a familiarity that the rifle rejects, and shows it by causing the buckshot to tear the skin off your hands as you "slope" or "trail" from the "order."

Much squad drill, and manual and bayonet-fencing and piling of arms and the whistle goes. "Break off and parade for musketry at ten o'clock."

Musketry! You stand round your instructor and "stand load" and "take aim" and are judged according to your choice of positions. If you can shoot, you can shoot; if you can't, you can't. Everybody knows that, and in civil life, you decline the invitation and play golf. But in the Army they don't allow you the alternative. No matter what your Army objective, be it machine gun or artillery, or tanks, or A.S.C., or red-tails in Whitehall, you must know musketry, even though you never have to kill, or even to set eyes on an individual.

Eleven fifteen—Break off and parade again at a quarter to twelve. A joyous cup of coffee, or tea or Oxo, of Malted Milk, with buns, and a cigarette, in the Y.M.C.A. hut, and the back of the morning is broken. An hour more of squad drill, then lunch.

Lunch isn't a "parade." It's an informal business. Is there soup? Perhaps, Cold meat? Maybe Cheese? Who knows? A studied air of innocence prevails at the serving counter. But if you really want lunch, you can always go and get a plate or plates of the most desirable of eatables from the canteen at a price that is "just ridiculous."

Two o'clock. "Physical Jerks." You pass from the Drill Sergeant to the "Gym" instructor, altogether a different genus. He is little of limb and his object is to impart liteness to yours. He is a pleasant fellow than his drill brother, has a way with him and a pretty wit.

Bayonet practice! A little frightfulness must be got into our systems, as we "on guard" in "in" and "out" with orders to glare and grind our teeth and grunt an imaginary hatred of the mid-looking soldier, or civil servant who happens to be our next-door neighbour.

Four o'clock. Tea and Freedom—unless there's night operations, a lecture, or a boxing tournament. The lecture may be on something dry, such as Squad Drill or Musketry, something instructive such as "Night Ops" or it may be something quite thrilling such as the Regimental Sergeant-Major on "Discipline" as he understands it, after having been twenty years in the Scots Guards, and don't you

TWO AND A HALF YEARS WITH THE GERMANS. TRUTH ABOUT BELGIUM. A NEW GERMAN POLICY.

I have been greatly surprised by the interest aroused by the articles in which I have endeavored to depict faithfully that which came two and a half years ago during my captivity in Germany, and my brief period with the Belgians.

There was published in this newspaper yesterday a letter from the Chevalier E. Carton de Wiart, on behalf of the Comité Officiel Belge pour l'Angleterre, in which he makes the curious statement that the publication of my articles has aroused among the Belgians "the deepest sorrow."

I do not know why these articles should arouse sorrow. Rather should they arouse feelings of contentment that in the many miles of Belgium territory I passed through, mostly on foot, the Germans are allowing life to proceed normally.

The Chevalier de Wiart infers that I was able to obtain good food in plenty in Belgium because I was possessed of 500 marks money. I left Roubaix with 500 marks money (about 225 sterling). The journey occupied two months, the greater part of the 225 was expended in payments to those who assisted in effecting my escape; had free entertainment for eight days. During the rest of the time I had to pay for my bed and board.

I live here, from memory, the prices I paid for meals I have already mentioned. My mid-day meal at Antwerp, which consisted of steak, fried potatoes, bread, cheese, butter, and beer cost exactly 25c. I could not get better food at the price I have to go without potatoes. During my six weeks of hiding in the villager's cottage I paid 3s. 4d. per day, and for this, in addition to lodging, I had good food in no stinted measure, including potatoes twice a day, and meat at every mid-day meal.

I do not profess to know the state of affairs in parts of Belgium which I did not visit, but I know that my narrative of the conditions of life that came under my personal inspection has come as a great surprise to many people here; who imagine that the whole of Belgium is starving.

We in hungry Roubaix looked out on Belgium as the land of promise. The Flemish workers who came into the town from time to time from Belgium were well-fed and prosperous looking, a great contrast to the French of Roubaix and Lille. The Belgian children, too, were healthy and of good appearance, quite unlike the wasted little ones of France with hollow blue rings round their eyes.

The people of Roubaix, knowing these facts, are convinced that the Germans are endeavoring to lay the foundations of a vassal State in Belgium. Foiled in their attempts to capture Calais and Ostend, believe that Zebrugghe and Ostend are capable of development as harbours for aggressive action against England. The French do not doubt that the enemy will make a desperate struggle before giving up Antwerp.

Two paradoxes are to be considered. The German soldiers behind the lines are, as I pointed out, badly fed and shabby. That portion of the Belgian people who came under my notice were neither shabby nor badly fed. Possibly the recent pronouncements in Germany on the future of Belgium as a pseudo-independent country under German tutelage throw some light on what can only be the result of deliberate German policy.

That controversy will arise in regard to my declaration as to the economic condition of parts of Belgium I have no doubt. The whole question of the American Relief Commission is involved. This Commission has done invaluable work in Northern France and perhaps in parts of Belgium, but it is generally considered that the Germans obtained great military advantage from it. They changed their food for the good American flour, and adopted other devices by which the destitute French were robbed of their full share.

I have stated the facts as I saw them, and am ready to answer any questions, from those who are interested in the matter.

I need scarcely say that my two and a half years away from England were not without many incidents worthy of notice. One such incident was the hue and cry for two English aviators, who were said to have been hidden by the inhabitants of Lille. Notices were posted everywhere, even in Roubaix, proclaiming the penalties to be imposed for the hiding of such brave men. It is a long time ago, and I do not know whether they have escaped. I certainly never heard of their being found.

Speaking generally of escapes, it does not seem to be realized how numerous are those into Holland. At one time Russian prisoners got away in large numbers. The business of escaping is highly organized and I consider it impossible for the German authorities to stop it. There is a regular service of smuggled letters and newspapers into Belgium and a service of letters outward. The Germans have tried every means of preventing it, but without avail.

I have pointed out that to guard properly the Dutch frontier would require thousands of young, alert men, and I might add, men incapable of being bribed. My experience is that the average Landsturm veteran can always be bought with a few cigars or a few pennings.

THE LOYALTY OF BELGIUM. German enjoyment of Belgium, by relaxation of the rigid rule of the first few months of the occupation, and by as little interference as possible with the agricultural operations of the inhabitants, is not, in my belief, making much progress, even with the Flemings. The Germans are known throughout the country, from the colour of their uniforms, as "grey pigs." There is absolute confidence on the part of the Belgians that the German moral is cracking, and a strong hope that 1917 may see them leaving the country.

The fact that German civilians swarm everywhere in the great cities does not at all affect the belief of the Belgians in the temporary nature of the occupation of their country.

SOUTH AMERICA AS A GERMAN COLONY.

A sensational rumour has reached one of the New York editors that Washington is in possession of the details of a German peace-proposal recently made to the Entente via Switzerland. It is alleged that Germany offered the Allies peace upon their own terms and signified her willingness to evacuate Belgium, restore Alsace-Lorraine, join Polish Prussia to a new independent Kingdom, pay an indemnity, and acquiesce in the partition of Austria-Hungary into separate states according to nationalities. In return for all these concessions in Europe, Germany, it is said, demanded only one thing—a free hand on the American continent. While this story may be either true or false, it certainly adds interest to the activities of German settlers in South America and the attitude that Wilhelmstrasse adopts toward them. The London Outlook says that Latin-America is not awake to the "danger of German dominance," by colonization. This influential British weekly has been devoting considerable space to the discussion of Germany's aims in the southern continent, and it professes itself very pleased at the attitude taken by Brazil on the submarine question. It says:—

"Brazil has shown a courageous example in being the first of the neutrals to express a determination to follow America's lead in resisting the insolent aggressions of Germany. We say courageous, for no country has come more completely within the Teutonic grip than the Portuguese Republic. Some of the southern provinces are practically German colonies. In Rio Grande do Sul there are about 200,000 Germans, in Paraná 180,000, and in Santa Catharina 85,000. Most of the wealth and best lands are in their possession, and the male members are reported to be organized for military service and to be in possession of arms. Such a potential enemy in the midst might well make the Brazilians hesitate before committing themselves to a policy antagonistic to the always benevolent Fatherland. All the republic of Latin America may, however, have awakened to the unpleasant possibilities of German penetration, and have arranged to act in concert in the event of there being any intention to violate on behalf of the Kaiser the hospitality given to these aliens."

Germany's aims in South America are very frankly stated by Prof. Gustav von Schmoller in a recent pamphlet entitled "Handels und Machtpolitik" where he writes:—

"We must desire that at all costs a German country containing 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 Germans may grow up in the twentieth century in South Brazil, and that no matter whether it remains a portion of Brazil, or becomes a self-contained state, or enters into close relations with our Empire. Unless our connection with Brazil is always secured by ships of war and unless Germany is able to exercise pressure there, our development is threatened."

The Monroe Doctrine, says The Outlook, would not affect the situation, for the German Government does not recognize its validity. The Outlook quotes Prince Bismarck's views, which, it states, still represent the attitude of Wilhelmstrasse. In 1896 the Prince wrote to the Hamburg Nachrichten:—

"Some German newspapers continue discussing the so-called 'Monroe Doctrine,' in consequence of the events which have taken place in South America. We are of opinion that that Doctrine, and the way in which it is now advanced by the American Republic, is an incredible impertinence toward the rest of the world. The Monroe Doctrine is merely an act of violence, based upon great strength, toward all American states, which toward those European states which possess interests in America. If we desire to state a European doctrine similar to that overbearing American doctrine we must imagine that some European state, let us say France or Russia, should claim that it would not allow any alteration of the frontiers of Europe to take place, except with its consent, or we must imagine that some preponderant Asiatic Power, such as Russia or England, should advance the pretension that it would not allow a change in Asia's political relations, except with its permission. We are under the impression that the great wealth which the American soil has furnished to its inhabitants has caused part of the American legislators to overestimate their own rights and to underestimate at the same time the right to independence possessed by the other American Powers and by the European Powers as well."

Literary Digest.

all affect the belief of the Belgians in the temporary nature of the occupation of their country. The Germans are really without friends in Belgium. They are trying now in their clumsy way to ingratiate themselves with those whom in the early days of the war they tortured. They have obviously had orders from high quarters to be as polite as their nature permits them. They exhibit towards the Belgians none of the brutality which they are showing towards the French.

Despite all this, the Belgians heartily rejoice when they hear of such incidents as the passing, after the Battle of the Somme, of long trains loaded with German dead tied up with wire in bundles. They do not believe a word of the German communiqués. They avoid all contact with the Germans so far as possible. They have entire confidence in the might and determination of Great Britain and France to get rid of their unwelcome guests.

In a volume on my adventures which I am now preparing, and which will shortly be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, I shall be able to go much more fully into my travels, and other experiences than has been possible in the space at my disposal in the columns of the Press. I am indebted to a great many correspondents for letters, which I am answering as rapidly as possible.

Times.

SAILING RAIDER'S EXPLOITS. ELEVEN VESSELS SUNK OFF TRINIDAD.

VICTIMS' STORIES.

The French barque *Camborne* arrived at Rio de Janeiro, on March 31st with over 200 British, French, and Italian sailors and others belonging to eleven vessels sunk by a German raider off Trinidad.

The raider, which is called *Seeadler*, is said to be a captured American barque fitted with internal combustion engines, which was taken to Cuxhaven by a German prize crew in August, 1915, after being captured while on a voyage from New York to Archangel with a cargo of cotton. She seems to have been laden with mines, a fact which would explain the destruction of ships off the coast of Brazil, and was armed with two 105 millimetre (4.2 in.) guns, 18 machine-guns, and had three masts equipped with wireless apparatus. The crew numbered 84, and the ship was under the command of Count Luckner. The raider, it is said, left Germany on December 23, escorted by a submarine, and was provisioned for 18 months and had a great supply of munitions.

On sighting a merchantman she hoisted the Norwegian flag, which was replaced by the German ensign when the prey was within reach of the guns. Among the 285 refugees are the wives of two captains of sunken vessels.

The *Loranger* was bound from Montevideo to Plymouth with 8,500 tons of grain. She disobeyed the raider's order to halt and attempted to escape, but the captain finally surrendered after four of the crew, including the chief engineer and assistant, had been wounded by machine-gun fire.

An extract from the log of the *Camborne* reads:—

March 20th, in 20.10 south latitude, 28.05 west longitude; with light north-west breeze, perceived at 7.30 in the west breeze, view clear to the north-west, a morning, view clear to the north-west, a sailing ship, her sails suddenly came down and the German flag was displayed accompanied by a cannon shot. A German officer came aboard accompanied by armed men and seized all the ship's papers. He invited me to return on board the cruiser. I put myself at the disposal of the commander.

The captain the *Dupleix*, one of the ships sunk by the raider, said:—

Before leaving the raider we had to promise not to engage in any act of war during the remaining period of hostilities. The Germans compelled the prisoners to throw overboard 50 tons of salt-petre from the *Camborne* before they started for Brazil.

The *Seeadler* is a square-rigged vessel and has a speed of 12 knots. It was impossible to recognize her as an armed ship when she left Germany, as her guns were concealed in the hold. She had two guns mounted on the foremast, and the hold during the first part of the voyage. After she reached the high seas the guns were mounted on the foremast and the gun ports were masked.

On account of their position, the guns can be fired only in two directions. The wireless was also cleverly concealed in the rigging. The vessel is about 2,900 tons burthen.

Among the survivors of the crews of the sunken ships were half-a-dozen American citizens. A remarkable case is that of a Dutchman, who was one of the prisoners. He was ordered to work in the galley, and at the end of his stay the Germans handed him 150 marks in German paper money as wages. He refused them with a gesture of disdain and was immediately arrested. He is now a prisoner on the *Seeadler* and the only member of that captured crew who has not been released.

Refugees recently in Rio de Janeiro said they recognized German sailors from interned German ships in Rio de Janeiro as being amongst the crew of the *Seeadler*.

The Times Shipping Correspondent writes:—

The feature of the latest raid by a German auxiliary cruiser is the large number of sailing ship victims. Of the 11 vessels reported to have been sunk the four were large. French barques, three were British sailing ships, three were British steamers, and one was an Italian sailing ship. It thus appears that the raider lay wait for her victims at a point where sailing ships coming up from the South Atlantic would normally cross. She would be safer at such a spot from the attention of British cruisers than if she had selected a beat on a steamship route.

It will be noticed that the vessels are stated to have been sunk off Trinidad, and that the raider is described as a sailing vessel with some form of internal combustion engines. If, as is not unlikely, she pretended to be a neutral ship in distress or to have sick men on board in need of attention, British or French seamen would be only too likely to proceed close with the intention of rendering assistance, and so fall into the trap.

The total tonnage sunk amounts to over 26,000 tons.

HOHENZOLLERN ADVICE OF 1870.

On August 8th, 1870, William I addressed a proclamation to his army, which (says the *Figaro*) it would be well to recall to-day to his miserable grandson. "To-day and to-morrow several army corps will enter French territory."

U.S.A. WAR PROCLAMATION. THE CONDUCT OF ALIEN ENEMIES. STATE REGULATIONS.

The text of President Wilson's proclamation formally declaring a state of war with Germany is as follows:—

"Whereas the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, bearing date this day, that a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and whereas it is provided in section 4,007 of the Revised Statutes as follows:—

Whenever there is declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against territory of the United States by any foreign nation, the Government and President make public proclamation of such event, and all active citizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being male of age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies.

The President is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward aliens who become so liable, and the manner and degree of the restraint where they are subject, and in what cases and upon what security their residence is permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse, or neglect to depart therefrom, and to establish any such regulation, which is found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

And whereas by sections 4,008, 4,009, and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes further provision is made relative to alien enemies:—

EXEMPTION TO CITIZENS.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and do specially direct all officers, civil and military, of the United States, that they exercise vigilant zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, do uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the Constitutional Authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and obtaining a secure and just peace.

And acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens, and subjects of Germany, being male of the age of 14 and upwards who shall be within the United States, not actually naturalized, and who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such conditions of the Revised Statutes shall be termed alien enemies shall be as follows:—

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve peace towards the United States, to refrain from crimes against public safety and violating the laws of the United States and of the States and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostilities and from giving information, aid, and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby and which may be from time to time promulgated by the President. So long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with the law they will be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and will be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except in so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with the law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States; and all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4,009 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes and prescribed regulations duly promulgated by the President.

ORDER FOR ALIEN ENEMIES.

And pursuant to the authority vested in me I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:—

(1) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons, implements of war, or component parts thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other description of arms, explosives, or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

(2) An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any arms, or operate any aircraft, wireless apparatus, or any form of signalling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper document or book written or printed in cipher, or in which there may be invisible writing.

(3) All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

(4) An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 14 miles of

a Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government, or naval vessel, Navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy.

(5) An alien enemy shall not write, print, or publish any attack or threat against the Government or Congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the persons or property of any person in the Military, Naval, or Civil Service in the United States, or of the States, territories, or districts of Columbia, or of the Municipal Governments therein.

(6) An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information to aid or comfort its enemies.

(7) An alien enemy shall not reside in, or continue to reside in, remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by Executive Order as a prohibitive area wherein residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace or safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations and restrictions as the President may prescribe.

(8) An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by Executive Order, and shall not thereafter without a permit or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President.

(9) No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe to prevent the violation of the regulations all alien enemies shall be obliged to register.

(10) An alien enemy, when there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or who is at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate or whereof there is reasonable ground to believe he is about to violate any regulation, or any promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States or States and Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by a United States marshal or his deputies, or by such other officers as the President may designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, gaol, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States. Reuter.

HOW MANY?

How many billions attacks have you had? If few, you should be thankful. If many, then you are entitled to sympathy. But sympathy won't cure or even relieve you of this trouble. And the trouble, as we know, arises through the faulty action of the liver. It is an apparent fact, that to be free from Biliousness or Bileous Headaches, you must keep this important organ of the digestive system healthy and active. Through the many years that Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the public, in no one thing has it been more successful than in conquering or preventing biliousness. Proof of this we have from the thousands of people who have voluntarily testified to the fact.

Here is a case which will endorse what we have said. The statement not only shows what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for this lady when she was prone to Biliousness, but also records the beneficial effect it had on her digestive organs.

Mrs. Edith Bourne, London Road, Blackwater, near Camberley, Hants, said:—"I am by profession a certified midwife, and wish to add my testimony to the excellent result which followed my taking your remedy. On and off I suppose I have taken your Mother Seigel's Syrup for nearly twenty years. I first took it for the relief of the pains I always had after eating. With knowledge of what it did for me in that respect, I have since made it my household remedy."

"I also recommend it for biliousness, as that trouble has also had me in its toils. I have suffered the horrors of sick headaches and vomiting for days on end, but this I never do now, having found myself in condition with the aid of your very excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"When a girl, in my teens," said Mrs. Flemington, of Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey, on December 13th, 1915, "I was occasionally subject to biliousness. In after years I developed indigestion. This I am not surprised at, seeing that my father also suffered from this complaint."

"The effect of not taking the trouble in hand in time led to my liver getting out of order; I had pain and distress throughout from chest to back, between the shoulder blades. Added to this, I had a fullness after meals, accompanied by a choking sensation in the throat. As my parents had taken your remedy, I decided to try it too. I am pleased to say that after two bottles of it, I secured relief, and an occasional dose now and then keeps me right today. When I tell you that I suffered for 12 years before getting relief, you will understand that I am pleased to know the worth of your remedy, because I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"I have given it to both my son and daughter with the very best results. I was told they had chronic, and perhaps hereditary, indigestion, but they never suffer now."

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Sure Sign of Bl Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

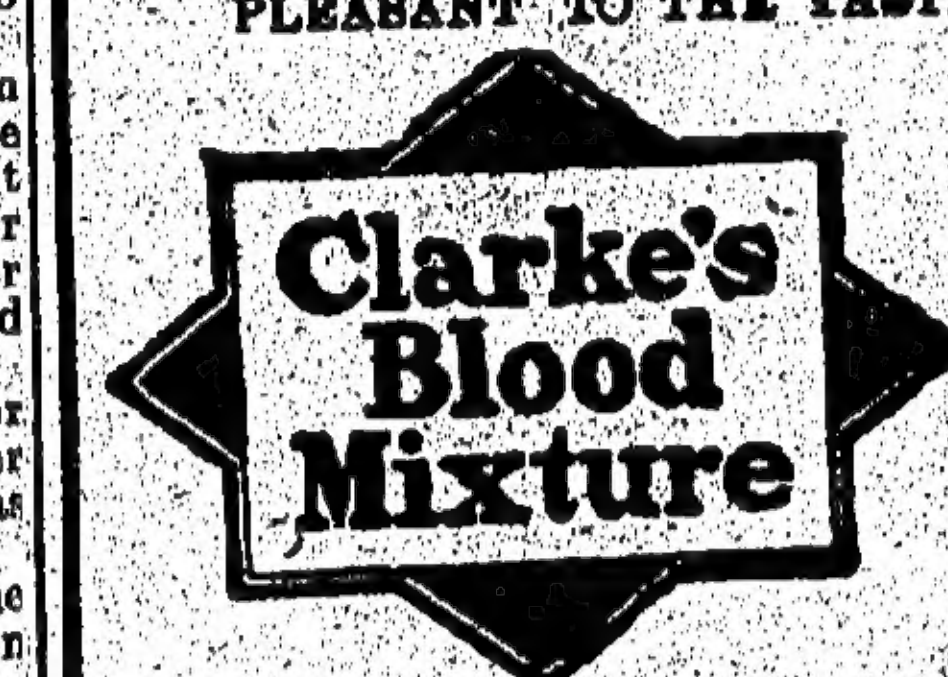
The throbbing aching pains of RASHES, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCORFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble. A medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

By reason of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties it is universally recognized as OVER 20 YEARS' SUCCESS AS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.



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